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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,785	02/25/2002	Howard W. DeMoore	4040-02800	5468

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EXAMINER	
CRENSHAW, MARVIN P	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2854	

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/083,785	DEMOORE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marvin P. Crenshaw	2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *the Amendment filed on 9/15/2005* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *57 - 112* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *57 - 73, 76, 77, 81 - 83, 86 and 98 - 112* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *74, 75,78 - 80, 84, 85 and 87* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *25 February 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 78 was objected to because of the following informalities: applicant should replace "attaching" with "stitching". Appropriate correction is required.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 78 - 80 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the claimed objection, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 74, 75, 84, 85 and 87 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

With respect to claim 74, the prior art does not teach or render obvious the total combination as claimed including a method further comprising two means of attaching substantially along the same attachment points on the jacket covering and the base cover.

With respect to claim 78, the prior art does not teach or render obvious the total combination as claimed including a method of manufacturing an anti-marking cover for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press comprising providing a flexible jacket covering sized about equal to or slightly larger than the cylinder base cover, stitching a first edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding first edge of a cylinder base

cover, adjusting the amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover in a first direction, stitching a second edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding second edge of the cylinder base cover, stitching a third edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding edge of the cylinder base cover, adjusting the amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover in a second direction and stitching a fourth edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding fourth edge of the cylinder base cover.

With respect to claim 84, the prior art does not teach or render obvious the total combination as claimed including a method wherein step (d) further comprises: (i) stitching a first edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding first edge of the cylinder base cover; (ii) adjusting the amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover in a first direction; (iii) stitching a second edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding second edge of the cylinder base cover; (iv) stitching a third edge of the flexible jacket covering to a to corresponding third edge of the cylinder base cover; (v) adjusting the amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover in a second direction and (vi) stitching a fourth edge of the flexible jacket covering to a corresponding fourth edge of the cylinder base cover.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 57 – 71, 76, 81, 82, 83, 86 and 98 – 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeMoore et al. (5,907,998) in view Koelsch (6,318,261).

DeMoore et al. teaches a method of manufacturing an anti-marking cover (Fig. 3) for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press comprising providing a cylinder base cover (See col. 3, lines 61 – 65), providing a flexible jacket covering (See Abstract) of a defined size with respect to the cylinder base cover and wherein the flexible jacket covering and on the cylinder base cover combined with the size of the flexible jacket covering with respect to the cylinder base cover defines a fixed amount of movement of unattached portions of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover (See col. 3, lines 47 - 59).

However, DeMoore et al. does not teach stitching the flexible jacket covering to the cylinder base cover.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify Demoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claims 57 and 59, applicant's claims of delivering the stitched anti-marking cover to the end user after the stitching is completed, it should be noted that such would occur when a user takes possession of the transfer cylinder with attached anti-marking cover.

With respect to claims 58 and 60, DeMoore et al. does not teach the method wherein the flexible jacket covering and cylinder base cover are stitched along their edges.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify Demoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection on the edges of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claim 61, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the edges of the flexible jacket covering are bonded by the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 - 10) such that fraying thereof is minimized.

With respect to claim 62, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the fixed amount of movement is effective to provide anti-marking support and transfer of processed substrates during printing operations (See col. 4, lines 5 – 25).

With respect to claim 63, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the fixed amount of movememt is from about 1/16 to about 4 inches in the weft direction and from about 1/32 to about 1 inch in the warp direction (See col. 10, lines 61 – 65).

With respect to claim 64,Demoore et al. teaches the method wherein the fixed amount of movement is such that an end play of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover is about equal on a cylinder gripper end and a cylinder tail end of the anti-marking cover (See col. 10, lines 59 – 67).

With respect to claim 65, the method wherein the flexible jacket covering (Fig. 3) is centered circumferentially as well as longitudinally upon installation of the anti-marking cover on the transfer cylinder.

With respect to claim 66, Demoore et al. teaches the method wherein the fixed amount of movement accounts for tightening of the flexible jacket covering upon installation of the anti-marking cover on the transfer cylinder (See col. 10, lines 59 – 67).

With respect to claim 67, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the fixed amount of movement accounts for a reduction in relative movement in the weft direction between the flexible jacket covering and the cylinder base cover upon installation of the anti-marking cover on the transfer cylinder (See col. 10, lines 61 – 65).

With respect to claim 68, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the flexible jacket covering further comprises alignment stripes (See col. 10, lines 25 - 30) running

in the warp direction and the amount of end play is about equal to the distance between the alignment stripes.

With respect to claim 69, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the amount of end play is about 3/4 inch (See col. 10, lines 61 – 65).

With respect to claim 70, Demoore et al. teaches the method wherein the cylinder base cover comprises a film (See col. 11, lines 1 – 20).

With respect to claim 71, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the film further comprises a fluoropolymer coating on a polymer layer and the coating faces the flexible jacket covering (See col. 11, lines 1 – 20).

With respect to claim 76, DeMoore et al. teaches a method of manufacturing an anti-marking cover (Fig. 3) for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press, comprising providing a flexible jacket covering (58) and a cylinder base cover (56) and fixing an amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover and wherein the fixed amount of movement eliminates the need to properly align the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover during installation of the anti-marking cover on the printing press (See col. 4, lines 56 – 67 and col. 5, lines 1 – 5).

However, DeMoore et al. does not teach a flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover are attached by stitching.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify Demoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch

teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claim 81, DeMoore et al. teaches a method of manufacturing an anti-marking cover for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press (Fig. 3) comprising, providing a cylinder base cover (56) sized to fit the transfer cylinder, providing a flexible jacket covering (58) sized about equal to or slightly larger than the cylinder base cover, applying adhesive strips (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) to the edges of the cylinder base cover and attaching the edges of the flexible jacket covering to the edges of the cylinder base cover via the adhesive strips.

With respect to claim 82, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) strips are heat set tape and the edges are attached via heating the heat set tape.

With respect to claim 83, DeMoore et al. teaches the method wherein the heat set tape further comprises a layer of pressure sensitive adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) on one side, and the heat set tape is applied to the edges of the cylinder base cover via the pressure sensitive adhesive.

With respect to claim 86, DeMoore et al. does not teach stitching the edges of the flexible jacket covering to the edges of the cylinder base cover.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify DeMoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch

teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claim 98, DeMoore et al. teaches an anti-marking cover for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press comprising a flexible jacket covering adhered to a cylinder base cover (See col. 13, lines 3 – 11).

However, DeMoore et al. does not teach stitching the flexible jacket covering adhered to a cylinder base cover.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify Demoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to applicant claims of stitching with respect to the movement of the components, since DeMoore et al. teaches to have loose movement (See col. 12, lines 22 – 34) of the covering it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for DeMoore to have the stitching locations on the flexible jacket covering and the cylinder base cover fix the amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover .

With respect to claims 99 and 101, DeMoore et al. does not teach the anti-marking cover further comprises the flexible jacket covering adhered to the cylinder

base cover wherein the flexible jacket covering and cylinder base cover are stitched and adhered along their edges.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify Demoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col.13, lines 1 – 10) connection on the edges of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claim 100, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover further comprising the flexible jacket covering adhered to the cylinder base cover (See col. 13, lines 3 – 12).

With respect to claim 102, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 - 10) bonds the edges of the flexible jacket covering such that fraying thereof is minimized .

With respect to claim 103, Demoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the fixed amount of movement is effective to provide anti-marking support and transfer of processed substrates during printing operations (See col. 10, lines 59 – 67).

With respect to claim 104, DeMoore et al. teaches the and-marking cover wherein the fixed amount of movement is from about 1/16 to about 4 inches in the well direction and from about 1/32 to about 1 inch in the warp direction (See col. 10, lines 61 – 65).

With respect to claim 105, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the fixed amount of movement (See col. 11, lines 12 - 17) is such that an end play of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover is about equal on a cylinder gripper end and a cylinder tail end of the anti-marking cover

With respect to claim 106, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the flexible jacket covering is centered circumferentially as well as longitudinally upon installation of the anti-marking cover on the transfer cylinder (Fig. 3).

With respect to claim 107, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the fixed amount of movement (See col. 11, lines 12 - 17) accounts for tightening of the flexible jacket covering upon installation of the anti- marking cover on the transfer cylinder.

With respect to claim 108, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the fixed amount of movement accounts for a reduction in relative movement in the weft direction between the flexible jacket covering and the cylinder base cover upon installation of the anti-marking cover on the transfer cylinder (See col. 4, lines 56 – 66 and col. 5, lines 1 – 5).

With respect to claim 109, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the flexible jacket covering further comprises alignment stripes running in the warp direction, and the amount of end play is about equal to the distance between the alignment stripes (See col. 10, 23 – 66).

With respect to claim 110, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the amount of end play is about 3/4 inch (See col. 10, lines 59 – 67).

With respect to claim 111, DeMoore et al. teaches an anti-marking cover for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press, comprising a flexible jacket covering attached to a cylinder base cover. wherein the attachment is not a releasable attachment (See col. 13, lines 3 – 11).

With respect to claim 112, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the attachment locations on the flexible jacket covering and the cylinder base cover fix the amount of movement of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover (See col. 10, 23 – 66).

Claims 88 – 97 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeMoore et al. (5,979,322). in view Koelsch (6,318,261).

With respect to claim 88, Demoore et al. teachers an anti-marking cover (Fig. 3) for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press comprising a flexible jacket covering (68) adhered to a cylinder base cover (62) wherein the cylinder base cover comprises a film (See col. 11, lines 10 – 20), and wherein the attachment locations on the flexible jacket covering and the cylinder base cover fix the amount of movement of the unattached portions of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover (See col. 12, lines 19 – 33).

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify DeMoore et al. to replace the attachment (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection on the edges of DeMoore et al. with stitching,

since Koelsch teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claim 89 and 91, DeMoore et al. does not teach the anti-marking cover wherein the flexible jacket covering and cylinder base cover are stitched along their edges.

Koelsch teaches stitching together an edge strip (50) and a carrier sheet (36) of a printing device.

It would have been obvious to modify Demoore et al. to replace the adhesive (See col. 13, lines 1 – 10) connection on the edges of DeMoore et al. with stitching, since Koelsch teaches that stitching is a secure means for attaching together components of a cylinder assembly.

With respect to claim 90, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover further comprising the flexible jacket covering adhered to the cylinder base cover (See col. 13, lines 3 – 11)

With respect to claim 92, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the film comprises a polymer layer (See col. 11, lines 10 – 20).

With respect to claim 93, DeMoore et al. the anti-marking cover wherein the film further comprises a coating on the polymer layer (See col. 11, lines 10 – 20).

With respect to claim 94, Demoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the coating faces the flexible jacket covering and further comprises a fluoropolymer (See col. 8, lines24 - 27).

With respect to claim 95, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the flexible jacket covering comprises a fabric, wherein the fabric further comprises cotton, hemp, wool, silk, linen, nylon, rayon. polyester, polyacrylate, polyolefin, polyimide, polyamide, or combinations thereof (See col. 8, lines10 - 15).

With respect to claim 96, Demoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the flexible jacket covering further comprises alignment stripes (See col. 9, lines 17 - 20).

With respect to claim 97, DeMoore et al. teaches the anti-marking cover wherein the flexible jacket covering further comprises a fabric having alignment stripes formed from conductive strands (See col. 9, lines 17 – 48).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 72, 73 and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by DeMoore et al. (5,979,322)

With respect to claim 72, Demoore et al. teaches a method of manufacturing anti-marking cover for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press (Fig. 3), comprising providing a cylinder base cover (Fig. 3, 62), providing a flexible jacket covering (Fig. 3, 68) of a defined size with respect to the cylinder base cover, attaching (See col. 3, lines

45 – 56) the jacket covering to the base cover where the location of the attaching on the jacket covering and on the base cover combined with use size of the flexible jacket covering with respect to the base cover defines a fixed amount of movement of unattached portions of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover, wherein the attaching is not releasable attaching (See col. 3, lines 26 – 56).

With respect to claim 72, applicant's claims of delivering the anti-marking cover to the end user after the stitching is completed, it should be noted that such would occur when a user takes possession of the transfer cylinder with attached anti-marking cover.

With respect to claim 73, Demoore et al. teaches the method wherein the flexible jacket covering and cylinder base cover are attached along their edges (Fig. 3).

With respect to claim 77, DeMoore et al. teaches a method of manufacturing an anti-marking cover for a transfer cylinder in a rotary printing press (Fig. 2), comprising providing a flexible jacket covering (Fig. 3, 68) and a cylinder base cover (Fig. 3, 62) and fixing an amount of movement (See col. 2, lines 15 – 25) of the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover by attaching (See col. 3, lines 45 – 56) the flexible jacket covering to the cylinder base cover, wherein the attaching is not releasable attaching and the fixed amount of movement eliminates the need to properly align the flexible jacket covering relative to the cylinder base cover during installation of the anti-marking cover on the printing press.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 57 - 112 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Specifically, DeMoore et al. teaches having a flexible jacket covering attached to a cylinder base cover. Koelsch teaches stitching as an adhering means for the two components.

With respect to applicant claim of having " a fixed amount of movement", DeMoore et al. teaches to have some relative movement of the components so that they can be easily attached and properly aligned onto the transfer cylinder for use.

With respect to applicant's argument of "releasable attaching", Examiner maintains his arguments that any attachment can be "released" with sufficient time, effort and force.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marvin P. Crenshaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-2158. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:00 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MPC
December 7, 2005

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